BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 00 | Daily Paper, 6 months, $5 00
Daily Paper, 3 " 3 00 | " " 12 " 8 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without payment in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

We being connected with the PROGRESS establishment, are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

RATHER SENSATIONAL.—There may have been some captures of Yankees and tories in Kentucky, or elsewhere, we may not—we can't say. The following is from the Knoxville *Register* of the 27th:

"There were rumors in this city yesterday, that Gen. Humphrey Marshall had captured the command of Gen. Sam Carter, who lately burned the bridges in East Tennessee. The capture was said to be made in the neighborhood of Bourbon County, Ky. No official news of this event has reached us, but it is credited at headquarters. Another rumor was to the effect that Col. Ashby, co-operating with Col. Palmer, had captured a Federal regiment and a Brigadier General, at or near Barboursville.

Partially confirming these rumors we find the following in the Bristol *Advocate* of yesterday:

Glorious News from Kentucky—Gen. Marshall Captures Gen. Carter and his Command—Gen. Jenkins Doing Good Work—Capture of a Regiment by our Forces.—We learn from a gentleman who connected with a Surgeon yesterday, direct from Gen. Marshall's Brigade, who reports glorious news from that section. He states that Marshall surrounded and captured a few days ago the entire command of Gen. Carter, of East Tennessee notoriety. The location of his capture is not recollected, but was somewhere between Cumberland Gap and Bourbon County, Ky.

The same gentleman reports that a portion of Gen. Jenkins' command had visited Louisia, Ky., and captured the 14th Kentucky Regiment, also the one commanded by the notorious John Dilts, of Piketon notoriety.

We hope the above intelligence is true—but fear it is too good to be true, though we are personally acquainted with the Surgeon who is said to have brought the news.

TRADING BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO—EXCHANGE OF COTTON.—Gen. Magruder has issued an order allowing persons to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. This has been done mainly from the necessity of getting supplies from Mexico, over the Rio Grande frontier, through the sales of cotton.

By the rules of this order importers of supplies or goods are allowed to export cotton to the custom house value of their original invoices at the port of entry, with one hundred per cent added—the cotton to be valued at $100 per bale. Persons thus exporting cotton can only take it to this side of the river, when they must go over and purchase their supplies, bring them across, and on exhibition of their original invoices, be permitted to export cotton to double the amount, valuing each bale of cotton at $100 in specie.

Another recent order of Gen. Magruder is that all foreigners between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, holding any office or employment connected with the army in Texas, (but not in the army) or enrolled for service, will be immediately deprived by their employers of such office, unless they take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and enroll themselves as subject to military duty, or furnish able-bodied substitutes not liable to conscription, unless the same shall have been appointed by authority superior.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.—The Wilmington *Journal* says:

The last *on dit* from Charleston is that the attack is to be made on that place on Thursday next, the 2d day of April, and that the advance is to be led by the iron-clads. Indeed, the fighting is mainly to be done by them.

Six iron-clad "Monitors," so the current programme says, are to cross the bar, anchor within a thousand yards of the forts and reduce them, and thus open a free passage for the transports with the land force on board. The transports are then to sail up, land their troops under cover of the fire of the iron-clads. The troops once landed, are to advance into and occupy the city. This is said to be the plan concerted by Hunter and Dupont. They contemplate another New Orleans affair.

WHY BREAD IS DEAR.—The editor of the Milledgeville *Recorder* saw at Marshallville last week a large building filled with sacks of government corn, said to contain 12,000 bushels, a great part of which was rotting. Any person acquainted with shelled corn in large bulk knows that when, from heat or moisture, decay once begins, it is like leaven which permeates the whole lump. This waste of the staff of life is positively a crime at this juncture, when the counties of upper Georgia are almost destitute of breadstuffs from the failure of the crops last year.

STEALING.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

A den of thieves was discovered near this place on yesterday. There have been several smoke-house robberies committed here within the past six weeks. Mr. Thos. Johnston's was swept very clean of meat last Saturday night; and yesterday morning he found the trail of the thieves and tracked them to their cave. Two of them, one a women, were arrested and committed to the County prison. Two, one of them a runaway negro, made good their escape.

DIED,

On the 26th of March in this City, LUCIE BLOUNT LANYON, aged one month and six days; and on the 31st of March, SARAH ELIZA, aged five years and seven months, children of Capt. Wm. B. Gulick.

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1,00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 14th day of March, 1863.

J. B. FRANKLIN,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.
March 13-1m*

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORTE Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property.
March 2-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE business at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
Feb 24-2m*

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SHEETING 4-4 36 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.
Dec 2-tf W. W. BLOUNT, Pres.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863. NO. 123.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	$5 00
Two days	1 50	One month	9 00
Three days	2 00	Two months	15 00
Four days	2 50	Three months	25 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	3 50	Twelve months	60 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additions squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. Where sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, March 24.

APPLES—Green, scarce	$8
" Dried	$3
BACON—Hog round	90c@$1
BEEF	30c
BEESWAX	80c
BEANS	$4
BUTTER	$1@$1 25
CANDLES—Tallow	$1
" Wax—By the box	$1.25
" Adamantine	$3
" Sperm	$4
CORN—per Barrel	$17 50@$12
CHICKENS	$1
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	50@60c
FLOUR—Family	$50
Superfine	$40
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$5
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3@$3 50
GEESE	$1
HIDES—Dry	$1 25
" Green	60c
HAY—Per hundred	$3 50
LARD	80c
MOLASSES	$7@$8
MEAL	$3 50@4
NAILS—Scarce	$1
OATS—Per hundred	$4
" Cleaned	$3 bu.
PORK	$50 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$3
" Irish	$4
PEAS—Ground	$7
" Stock	$3 50
" White Table	$4
RAGS	8@10c
RICE	25c
RYE	$4
SALT—	$12 50
SUGAR—Brown	$1
" Coffee	$1 10
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	75c
TURKEYS	$5
WHEAT	$5

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day in proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EVERYBODY!!!

THE FOLLOWING RECIPES HAVING BEEN THOroughly tested and extensively used for years, are recommended to all who wish to manufacture articles of convenience or luxury either for use in their own families or for sale.

1. Washing Fluid—saves one-half the Soap and all the Labor.
2. Silver Plating Fluid—for Plating Spoons, Brasses, &c
3. A Superior Shaving and Toilet Soap.
4. Waterproof Mixture for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c—very valuable.
5. Detergent Fluid—never fails to remove Mildew, Iron Rust, &c., from Linen.
6. Excellent White Spruce Beer.
7. Superior Ginger Pop.
8. To destroy Lice upon Plants.
9. Portable Lemonade—very fine for Camp use.
10. Extrait Eau de Cologne—a celebrated French Recipe.
11. A very superior Ice Cream.
12. "French Polish"—a little rubbed on Pianos, Furniture, &c., is better than two coats of Varnish.
13. Water and Fireproof Cement for broken China, Crockery and Glass—a Recipe every family should have.

The above will be furnished (by mail) at the following rates: One for $2.00; four for $5.00; eight for $6.00, or the whole thirteen for $10. Address, (enclosing money and 10 cent stamp,) Box 75, Raleigh, N. C.
March 24-1w

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.
March 5-1m* G. M. ISLEY.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of PRAIRIE & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

POST OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL OPENS DAILY AT...7.30 A. M.

Eastern	" " "	7.30 "
Fayetteville	" " "	8.30 "
Western	" " "	11 "
Augusta	" " "	7.30 "
Eagle Rock Mail opens Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays at		12 M
Summerville opens Thursday at		5 P. M.
Carthage opens Thursdays and Sundays at		11 A. M.
Roxboro opens Wednesday at		11 "
Leachburg opens Wednesdays at		12 M
Northern mail closes daily at		9 A. M.
Eastern mail closes daily at		9 "
Fayetteville mail closes daily at		9 P. M.
Western mail closes daily at		9 "
Augusta mail closes daily at		9 "
Eagle Rock mail closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at		2 "
Summerville closes Fridays at		8 A. M.
Carthage closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at		9 P. M.
Roxboro closes Wednesdays at		1 "
Leachburg closes Wednesdays at		1 "

The Office will be open for the delivery of mail from 7.30 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the week. And from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. and 1 to 2 P. M. on Sundays.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
March 18-tf

TWO SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

TWO RELIABLE SOUTHERN BORN MEN, OVER 45 years, can get very liberal pay to serve as SUBSTITUTES. For particulars, call at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
March 28-2w*

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor*.
Raleigh, N. C. [illegible]

MILITARY NOTICES.

LAST NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

EVERY WHITE MALE PERSON BETWEEN THE ages of 18 and 40 years, residing East of Fayetteville and South of Newbern streets, in the city of Raleigh, (and who has not got a certificate of exemption approved by Capt. A. Landis,) are hereby ordered to meet at the Court House on THURSDAY, the 2d of April, prepared to go to Camp Holmes. Those who do not appear will certainly be arrested and sent.

By order of W. F. ANDERSON, Colonel Commanding 38th Regiment N. C. M. S. W. SCOTT,
March 31-3t Captain Co. C, 38th Reg't N. C. M.

Headquarters Camp of Instruction,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 304.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ACCORDING to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. PEIRCE, Adjutant. March 30-3t

☞ All the North Carolina papers copy three times and send bills to Progress Office.

Headquarters Examining Board,
AND ENROLLING OFFICE,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford, County, 103d & 104th Reg't, June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series, A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.
Feb 12-tf

Asheville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four times and send bills immediately to Progress office.

ATTENTION!--RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD BE GLAD to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $12.00 per month, and forage. Arms and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

CAD. J. IREDELL,
March 16-t1Ap Lieut. Co. E. 1st N. C. Cavalry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF VALUABLE IMPORTED DRUGS
AND
TOILET ARTICLES, JUST RECEIVED
AT
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING, viz:

10 Kegs Sup. Carb. Soda.
10 Cases Cooney's Indigo, 10 lb cases.
200 Ounces Quinine.
150 lbs Gum Camphor.
3 0 lbs Copperas.
300 lbs Extract Logwood.
Superb Eng. Mustard in 1 lb Bottles and 6 lb Cases.
2 Gross Low's Old Brown Windsor Soap.
2 Gross English Tooth Brushes.
Very Superb Young Hyson, Gun Powder, Shousong and Congou Tea, in chests and half chests.
10 Gross Matches; 6 doz. Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
24 Doz. Fine Tooth Combs, Ivory, Horn and India Rubber.
500 lbs Black Pepper.
Gum and Powdered Opium; Ipecac; Dover's Powders; Chloroform; Salad Oil; 500 lbs Flowers Sulphur.
28 lb Bottles Balsam Copaiba.
English Blue Mass and Calomel, in jars and pound packages; 25 lbs Chlorate Potass, and many other goods bought at recent sales in Charleston and Wilmington, which will be sold at small advances in quantities to suit purchasers.

☞ Daily expected a supply of SUGAR and COFFEE.
March 17-3w

☞ Standard, Biblical Recorder, Spirit of the Age and Register, copy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THO. I HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

THAT WELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE Eastern part of the City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Mr. John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, and all the necessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the undersigned. J. P. H. RUSS.
March 17-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMAN (NORTH CAROLINIANS) of the Confederate Army, both handsome and intelligent, desire to enter into a correspondence with a view to matrimony. Any young and intelligent ladies, with prepossessing appearances, will find it to their interest to address J. H. EATON and T. N. EDWARDS, Co. A, 14th N. C. Troops, Fredericksburg, Va.
March 26-1w*

REWARDS.

LOST.

IN KINSTON, AT OR NEAR W. A. COLEMAN'S Drug Store, on the 23d instant, a small LEATHER PURSE, containing Fifty-One Dollars, all of which was Confederate money, except six dollars in N. C. Treasury notes, one thirty-five dollar note payable to the subscriber; also some little accounts of which I do not recollect the amount. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid any one who will deliver the same or leave it with the Druggist, W. A. COLEMAN.

WM. H. ELLER,
March 27-1w* Corporal Co. K. 53d Reg't N. C. T.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 30 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 30 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either. BALDY A. CAPEHEART.
Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst., making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.
Feb 18-tf J. L. BARTEE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. HARDEE,
LATE DAVIS & HARDEE,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
March 24-1m* Petersburg, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.
O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally. Jan 14-tf

NOTICE.

WAS LODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE — February, a negro man, who says his name is BLOUNT, and belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.—Said negro is supposed to be about 22 years old, very dark brown, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.—The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay Jail feels, or the negro will be disposed of according to law. W. S. YOUNG,
March 19-tf Louisburg, N. C.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh. J. M. HARRIS,
Feb 3-2m Agent for State.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

WANTED.

CONFEDERATE TREASURY NOTES, DATED July 25, 1886, and payable two years after date.
March 31-tf.] W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CONFEDERATE HOUSE,

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited. T. R. FENTRESS,
March 16-d1m.] Raleigh, N. C.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Swedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Longee's, "Hard by Towles

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRIS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage. G. A. LACK.
Dec 5-tf

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at P. THIEMS' STORE,
Nov 27tf- Near Towles.

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, describing property and paying for this advertisement.
March 7 tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by
PRAIRIE & LACK.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

By WILKES, MORRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

DIRECT IMPORTATION—CARGO STEAMSHIP LIZZIE.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 3D, 1863, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the following articles imported direct per Steamer Lizzie, viz:

20 bags Prime Coffee
25 barrels Brown Sugar
125 boxes Castile Soap
50 boxes Super Sperm Candles
5 boxes Extra Sperm Candles
60 boxes Star Candles, 40 pounds each
65 boxes Star Candles, 20 pounds each
40 dozen best English Mustard
60 boxes Extract Logwood
10 casks Soda Ash
10 casks Sal Soda
20 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
15 chests Jongon Tea
15 barrels Copperas
3 casks Kerosene Oil
6 barrels Mackerel
4 barrels Cuba Molasses
3 barrels and 150 bags Table Salt
15 boxes Fancy Soap
100 dozen Brooms
600 gross Matches
20 baskets Champagne
20 sides Sole Leather
144 pairs Ladies Congress Gaiters, super
144 pairs Misses Assorted Boots
647 pairs Men's and Ladies' Shoes, assorted
44 reams Commercial Note Paper
14 M. Buff Envelopes
500 dozen Coates' Spool Cotton
224 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs
17 pieces Chambrey
6 pieces Stripes
16 pieces Satinett
100 packs Pins
10 M. Needles, &c., &c., &c. March 28-td

SWEEDS IRON AND SUGAR FOR SALE.

I AM RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF SWEEDS IRON and a few barrels of choice BROWN SUGAR at my store, three miles west of Smithfield. Small advance on cost asked. W. H. AVERA,
Smithfield, N. C.

P. S.—I would be pleased to buy North Carolina Factory Goods, to be paid for in Cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money. W. H. A.
March 28-2w*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT, situated on Hillsboro' street and opposite the Capitol Square. The house contains 12 Rooms, with the best modern improvements—gas, water, hot and cold, through the entire apartments, including the Kitchen and Laundry and Bath Rooms, &c., of the best plumber's work and in excellent order.
March 26-1w* THOS. E. SKINNER.
☞ Register, Standard and Journal copy one week.

VALUABLE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY THE 1ST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, will be sold at Public Auction, at the N C R R Hotel at Company Shops, all the valuable FURNITURE belonging to the Hotel, consisting in part of Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Blankets, Counterpanes, Carpets, Mahogany and Marbletop Centre Tables, Mahogany and Walnut Folding Tables, Diningroom Walnut Portable Tables Wash Stands, Wash Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus, Side Boards and Sofas, Table Ware and Kitchen Furniture, Sheet Iron Bake Pans, and in fact everything belonging to a Hotel. Also, one good Family Carriage and Harness, one Shuck or Straw Cutting Machine, Cows and Calves, Hogs, &c., &c.
Terms Cash. B. UTLEY,
March 21-td ANN S. HILLIARD.

$50,000 NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM RAILROAD CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session, by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own; and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina. KEMP P. BATTLE,
March 10-t1A President.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

OFFICE OF THE CHATHAM R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 14, 1863.

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME have fallen from an inaccurate reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of $50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds are *not redeemable before maturity*. They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds (35,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion, (viz. $15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.
March 17-t1A KEMP P. BATTLE, President.
☞ State Journal, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal copy twice a week till first of April.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" " 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.
Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE OF [illegible] four horse power. Apply [illegible] PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1863.

☞ **Terms, &c.**—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress One year	- - -	$8 00
" " Six months	- - -	5 00
" " Three months	- - -	3 00
" " One month	- - -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements, marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect, &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of Job PRINTING with promptness.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

☞ **To City Subscribers.**—All City Subscribers to the PROGRESS, who are in arrears, will not be served with the paper after the 1st of April, unless they renew by the payment of subscripton by that time. The Carriers will have instructions on that day to drop all who have not paid in advance. This rule will be rigidly applied without respect to persons.

☞ **Boys Wanted.**—Two or three good WHITE BOYS can get pleasant and profitable employment by immediate application at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

☞ **Army Letters.**—We will thank every subscriber we have in the army to write us occasional letters for publication; or if they cannot or will not write themselves, to induce those who can and will write to send their letters to the PROGRESS. Our people read letters from the army with more interest than anything else, and we beg our friends in the army to write.

The Test of Patriotism.

The enemy can never conquer us in the field, that's certain. The events of the last two years abundantly prove that we are in no danger of subjugation by the force of arms, and if our own people will but prove true to themselves we have but little to fear. The North may go on in its mad folly, enslaving its own people and absorbing its resources, but the continuance of the struggle will have nothing to do with the final issue provided the South does not subjugate herself. But the crisis is upon us and the final issue is to be met and overcome. The next crop decides the fate of the South.

We have no idea that the wildest fanatic in the North dreams of subjugating the South by conquering her brave sons in battle. No, they mean to try another plan, and their journals already begin to foreshadow that plan. They mean, by the help of our extortioners and speculators, to starve us. The question then for us is, shall we let them do it? Will our planters, the large farmers who have broad acres and many laborers, tempted by the enormous prices at which cotton and tobacco are now selling, cultivate those crops to the exclusion of grain and provisions? We care not whether a man was for Union or Secession, whether he has entered the army or kept out, if he plants cotton and tobacco to the exclusion of grain, for the purposes of gain, this year, he makes himself an enemy of the Confederate cause as really as though he escaped to the enemy and took up arms against us. Will our planters pursue a course so suicidal? We can never be conquered by the enemy, but we may be by starvation, and as the enemy are already glorying over our supposed destitution, we appeal to every planter in the South to ignore cotton and tobacco this year and devote all their land and all their energies to grain and provisions. We can make an abundance if those who remain at home will go earnestly to work to raise something to eat; but if, tempted by gain, they refuse to make grain, this year, our cause is gone.

We have heard it said that certain men in this county had bought up corn enough to supply their wants for two years so that they might apply all their lands and force to the cultivation of cotton. We hope this is not so, for if it is, and such a spirit becomes general we are already subjugated, and might as well give up the contest, for we cannot carry on the war if our people refuse to provide meat and bread for the army. The test of patriotism then is to be tried, and we hope all our farmers will prove themselves the friends of the soldier, the friends of the soldiers family and the friends of the cause of the South. And be it remembered that no one who plants large crops of cotton and tobacco to make money this year, can be considered on the side of his country, but on the contrary must be set dow as among her worst enemies.

The Fayetteville *Observer* defends the factors in that place and says that our charge that they all disregard the 75 per cent. clause is a mistake. We hope the factors of Cumberland are honest, that they are satisfied with reasonable profits and observe the law; but what becomes of their goods? Not a yard can be had here, though they have or have had agents in this place. We have known too of instances where people from this county have made the trip to Fayetteville for a few bunches of spun cotton and a few yards of cloth, and come back empty handed, or nearly so. We would do the factors of Fayetteville no injustice, but if they are selling their manufactures so cheap we should like to know who are the lucky buyers. The people this way get but precious little. The fact is no speculator thinks himself dishonest, nor are we disposed to condemn our neighbors and personal friends who are engaged in speculation and extortion so much. We are all in the habit of pitching into those at a distance and sparing those around us.

We know of factors, speculators, hotel keepers and others, who go up and down the country bragging of their immense profits and rapid accumulations, and yet they deem themselves honest—some of them even *profess* to be pious. We suppose the factors of Cumberland are as good as the rest—in fact much better than some of those in the up country—for we have heard that their prices were much lower; but yet are not their prices unreasonably large?

We know of factors in this State who have counted their profits by tens and twenties of thousands, and who have been buying up all the property around them that they could get. Go to one of them for cotton cloth or spun cotton or cotton yarn, and he will pretend to have none or but a very little. You may get a few dollars worth at a low price, but the speculator comes along with his thousands—the warerooms are opened, and large sales are made at a profit of several hundred per cent. Yet a few hours before the factory lord has affirmed to the soldier's wife that he had nothing to sell, knowing of course that she would expect to pay less than the speculators' price. We know these things to be so and we can name the factories to any one in doubt. We have seen ladies who have gone to the factories for small supplies for their own use turned off without anything, and known the speculator go right after and make large purchases. And if the law was enforced to-morrow against all that are receiving more than the 75 per cent. profit allowed there would be but few who would escape conscription. We hope those at Fayetteville, however, are better than the rest.

Sensation Rumors.

The streets were ringing with rumors yesterday. "Fighting below Kinston," "skirmish at Core Creek," "twenty thousand Yankees advancing from Suffolk," &c., &c. Some one said the "Kinston correspondent" had been heard from and that heavy fighting was going on below, and a great deal more "too tedious to mention."

But these rumors amount to nothing and we advise the public to be cautious how they receive them. We saw and conversed with gentlemen yesterday right up from Kinston and they knew nothing of nor had they heard anything of any fighting in that section. Canonading had been heard below but nothing was known as to its meaning.

The rumor of the advance from Suffolk has no shadow of reliability. No one knew from whence it came.

Our forces are in motion and probably gradually dropping down, and though the enemy may refuse to come out and fight us, Gen. Hill will compel them to remain close under their gunboats.

Another Consul is gone! The French Consul at Charleston, with bag and baggage has followed Mr. Bunch. We hope the old saw of "rats leaving a sinking ship" does not apply in this case. We hope the cause is not really sinking, but we don't care how soon all foreign Consuls sink out of sight. The summons was sudden and the leave was sudden, and may mean something. We cannot believe yet, however, that the enemy will attack Charleston in front. They may attempt to seige or starve it out but they will hardly ever attempt to carry Sumter, Moultrie and the other works that line the harbor.

MARCH! and such a March! It has *marched* out and we are glad of it, for no such March has been experienced in this latitude since the days of Noah. Less sunshine and more rain, mud, gloom, ice, snow, sleet and disagreeable infliction generally than ever before crowded into one month. Cold enough for February and everybody out of wood. And if a load of six sticks chances to come along it requires the stock in trade of a banker to buy it. Warm weather and sunshine will be hailed by everybody with joy, and we hope both are near at hand.

RESIGNED.—We learn that Colonel William E. Anderson, 38th Regiment North Carolina Militia finding his duties as teller of the Bank of North Carolina, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum, &c., incompatible with his duties as Colonel has tendered his resignation to the Governor, and that it has been accepted.

The command of the Regiment devolves on Lieut. Col. Nathan Ivy.

SOMETHING TO EAT.—The Richmond *Whig* says: "An expedition sent out by Gen. Jones, about the 1st of March, to the mountains of Hardy and Pendleton, Va., was a complete success. Col. Harness brought out from the Alleghany mountain, right from under the noses of the Yankees 541 fine beef cattle, 200 head of sheep, and between 4,000 and 5,000 lbs. of bacon."

LIBERAL.—A merchant of Charlotte, who is at home from the army on furlough, has placed five hundred dollars in the hands of the editor of the *Bulletin* to buy corn and bacon for the destitute families of soldiers in service. The gentleman requests his name withheld, but it is a noble, generous act and the consciousness of having relieved suffering will be a rich reward.

Our friend of the *Register* has got an advocate for his pet scheme of calling the Assembly together. A man in Caswell comes to the rescue. Two patriots to the rescue! The State and country is safe. We hope the *Register* will hunt up a third man; then we should be tempted to help him.

All the papers of the State are requested to copy the advertisement of Col. Mallett, Commandant of Conscripts, special order 304, for the enrollment of Magistrates. The advertisement appears in this paper.

WEBSTER, a desperate character, who is to be hung at Richmond on Friday next, made a desperate attempt to escape from Castle Thunder on Friday night last.

The "Sharpe's Rifles" manufactured at Richmond seem to be rather a poor weapon. In a trial of a lot recently, seven out of nine bursted the first fire.

Two peaceable citizens of Manchester, Va., have been murdered during the last few days by Confederate soldiers.

N. C. BONDS.—N. C. sixes, (old issue) sold in Richmond last Saturday at 175.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered by the notorious abolitionist Wendall Phillips:

Those who would stretch hands over two hundred thousand bloody graves and clasp hands with rebels must be put down under foot. General Butler is the only General in the service who acts on the principle that we are all right and the traitors all wrong.—[Cheers for Butler.] Ninety-nine out of every hundred of other Generals act on the principle that the rebels are half right and we are half wrong. [Applause and cries of "That's so."] Butler said to fifty slaveholders in New Orleans, "You indulge the idea that there is a Democratic party at the North who will make a bridge for you to get back to Washington." "Now," continued he, "I am a Democrat, and I tell you that I will burn every house in the State and put every negro's hand on the white man's throat before I take down that banner and go home." [Great applause.]

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

The following interesting Northern items are from the New York *Herald* of the 27th:

THE REBEL ADVANCE IN KENTUCKY.

CINCINNATI, March 26, 1863.—General Burnside has issued an order assuming the command of the Department of the Ohio. It is published this morning and gives general satisfaction.

Indiana is made a separate military district, under General Carrington, who reports to General Burnside.

There was considerable skirmishing yesterday and the day before between our cavalry and the rebel advance south of the Kentucky river.

About fifty prisoners were taken.

The rebel advance force is variously estimated at from 3,500 to 10,000.

Our troops are concentrating rapidly.

Confidence is felt in the ability of our military commanders and the means they have at hand to repel the rebel invasion.

LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1863.—Skirmishing is reported near Camp Dick Robinson, which has resulted thus far favorable to the Unionists. The forces are about equal, the Unionists, under Gen. Carter, having the advantage of position. A general engagement is expected soon.

John C. Breckenridge was at Tullahoma on the 24th. Consequently he is not in command of the band of invaders near Danville.

There are no report of any rebel advance to-day.

The Frankfort train has not arrived. It is two hours and a half behind time. The cause of the delay is not known. There are rumors of the rebels in several proximate localities, but they are not credited at headquarters, nor do they appear to come from authentic sources.

OPERATIONS OF FARRAGUT—THE INDIANOLA RECAPTURED.

It will be seen by the following that the Yankees report the *Indianola* re-captured. We believe the statement to be false, but admitting it to be true, what does Farragut propose to do with the boat, hemmed in as he is between Vicksburg and Port Hudson:

CINCINNATI, March 26, 1863.—A dispatch from Memphis is to the following order:

Admiral Farragut's vessel discovered the *Indianola* at Hard Times Bend, and re-captured her without resistance. The rebels had been at work on her. She was nearly ready for service.

The *Queen of the West* is up the Black River out of the reach of our vessels.

A mail from Farragut's fleet has reached Memphis.

The frigate *Mississippi* had been burned to the water's edge. Thirty of her officers and crew were captured.

It was rumored that Haines' Bluff had been flanked through the water route.

FROM TENNESSEE—THE FIGHT AT BRENTWOOD.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., March 28, 1863.—A detachment from General Van Dorn's army, under General Forrest, numbering 2,000 men, crossed the Big Harpeth, six miles below here, last night and attacked Brentwood Station, nine miles in our rear, destroyed the railroad bridge stockade, telegraph wires and government stores, and captured 250 prisoners. The enemy were pursued by six hundred cavalry. This command under General Smith, overtook the rebels at Perkin's church, six miles west of Brentwood, where a fight took place. The enemy were reinforced by another detachment, which crossed eight miles above here, and Smith was obliged to retreat. All our wagons, guns, ammunitions and stores stolen from Brentwood were retaken.

Our loss was about 15, killed, wounded and missing. The enemy lost about the same number and left us forty-two prisoners.

Both detachments of rebels recrossed the Big Harpeth last night. Our cavalry have been fighting them near Thompson's Station to-day. Van Dorn has fifteen thousand men.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1863.—A dispatch received here says that fifty rebels were buried by our troops, that one hundred were wounded, that we took one hundred and fifteen prisoners, and that our loss was twenty killed, wounded and missing, including four officers.

The above bears falsehood in its face. In one place they concede the capture of 250 prisoners, and then a few lines further down say that their loss was fifteen killed, wounded and missing.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., March 25, 1863.—A deserter from Gen. Hardee's command came into our lines yesterday. He reports Gen. Van Dorn with two and General Forrest with one brigade of cavalry, at Columbia. Van Dorn was undecided whether to go to Mississippi or cross Duck river. It appears to-day that he he has crossed.

Gen. Morgan has been demonstrating on the right.

The wife of Gen. Braxton Bragg died at Tullahoma day before yesterday.

Gen. Bragg has been relieved of the command, and Gen. Joe. Johnson is now chief at Tullahoma. He has been engaged in reviewing the rebel forces there.

REBELS ORGANIZING IN ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—A gentleman direct from Fayetteville, says the Little Rock *True Democrat* of the 16th announces the arrival of Gen. Price at that point, who would soon take the field with Hindman's army. The same gentleman says General Cabell is collecting the scattered rebel forces north of the Arkansas river, evidently with the design of operating against our troops in that section.

CAPTURE OF A PRIZE.

The United States steamship *Bienville*, left this port for Port Royal, and after having coaled there proceeded to sea again. When two hours out she captured the schooner *Lightning*, and towed her back to Port Royal. Owing to the condition of the schooner's rigging, she was appraised and her cargo taken out and sent North in a bark in charge of Acting Ensign Frank H. Wicks.

ELECTION IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. V. March 26, 1863.—An election was held to-day for ratifying the Willey amendment and constitution of the new State of Virginia. This city gives one thousand three hundred and seventy-five for the amendment to three against. The county will vote in like proportion. Returns from the State show an almost unanimous vote in favor of the amendment.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—There has never been a time, since the commencement of the rebellion, when a more cheerful and confident feeling prevailed in the government in all its departments. Thee President is in excellent spirits to-day.

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. Guthrie has made very earnest protestations to the Executive concerning the removal of all the Kentucky troops from the State and their exposing the people to more rebel raids. General Burnside's corps will fill this vacancy.

DEPARTURE OF REBEL PRISONERS FOR THE SOUTH.

Four hundred and eighty-four rebel prisoners were sent South to-night by the flag of truce boat *State of Maine*, under charge of Captain Mulford. The number was made up of 240 prisoners that reached here last night from Sandusky, Ohio, captured mostly in Missouri, and 244 from the old Capitol and Carroll prisons in this city. Among the prisoners were twelve officers captured prior to the proclamating of Jeff. Davis and the interruption of interchanges of officers caused thereby; also Dr. Wilmer, of rebel smuggling notoriety. The steamer *State of Maine* takes the place of the regular flag of truce boat *New York* while the latter is having her boilers repaired in Philadelphia.

Something of a scene took place as the prisoners were being marched on board the boat, in consequence of a party of rebel sympathizers, mostly females, making so demonstrative a display of their affections for the prisoners as to cause the guards to require them to vacate the wharf. The females seemed inclined to hold their ground, waving their handkerchiefs and kissing their hands to the prisoners, who replied by noisy cheers and shouts. The Union soldiers were greatly excited by this impudent demonstration, and expressed their indignation by groans and warm expressions of feeling. In view of the inhuman treatment of Union prisoners at Richmond, nothing restrained them from pitching into both Butternuts and sympathizers but the fact that the first were prisoners in their hands and the latter were women.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The *Herald* has the following summary of late European news:

By the *Etna*, at this port we have news from Europe to the 12th instant—three days latter.

We believe that the question of French intervention in our affairs has received a quietus in a dispatch recently issued by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Minister of the French government at Washington, which comprises an answer to Mr. Seward's memorable note of the 6th ultimo. The spirit of the dispatch forwarded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys involves a withdrawal on the part of France from all further offer of mediation—a course which she has adopted with regret—and assumes henceforth the part of a simple spectator in the contest, confiding herself to following merely the course of events. At the same time the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon expresses its "sorrow that its suggestions, as expressed in its counsels on the 9th of January, were not more fully comprehended by Mr. Seward; but it declares that its opinions remain unchanged, notwithstanding the arguments of our Secretary of State. The idea of French intervention may therefore be considered at an end, unless the "course of events" should again call it into life.

The London *Post* again speculates in an editorial, on the probability that a strong democratic party will be organized in the Northern States of America, on the basis of making an offer of peace to the South. The offer will be made, it is supposed, and accepted, and then the Southern States will be permitted to leave the Union.

The London *Times* also asserts that the government at Washington is despatching large armies to all sorts of places, "but that the executive does not mean or care anything about them afterwards."

A letter from Frankfort states that a considerable loan of considerable amount had been negotiated in that city and Paris by a very respectable and cautious house.

A very fine steamer called the *Banshee*, was lying at Queenstown lately, preparing to sail either for the purpose of running the blockade or for direct service under the rebel government. She is steel-plated and said to be a very fast vessel.

THE ENEMY'S ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDSON.

The Yankees have crowed too soon says the *Examiner* over the affair at Port Hudson. The accounts from the Northern papers, which will be found in another column, herald it as a great success, and claim their fleet "to have passed by in safety." This was the impression at the North at the date of our advices, but when the truth gets to them from their side—even the account given by their own officers—their joy is very likely to be turned into mourning. The New Orleans papers containing accounts of the fight, have run our lines in the South, and the version, even under the restriction of military surveillance and edited by their own tools, tells a tale of sorrow and disaster.

The account published in the *Delta*, the official organ of the military authorities of New Orleans, says that the Mississippi received three shots previous to her grounding. She got aground about midnight; was abandoned about half past one o'clock; burned about three hours, during which time she floated off and down the river some five miles, and exploded about half past four o'clock, A. M. The killed, wounded and missing of her officers and crew number sixty-five; the balance escaped, destitute of everything but what they had on. They had no assistance from the boats of any of the other vessels. Her commander was among the last to leave the burning ship, which continued to return the fire until she was completely enveloped in flames.

Another account says that the Hartford and Albatross led the van. They were followed by the Richmond and Gennessee; the Monongahala and Kinneo were next in order. The Mississippi brought up the rear. The damage to the first two was not known. The Richmond received a shot through her steam drum and fell back out of range of our batteries. She had three men killed and seven wounded, one of the latter (Lt. Commander B. Cumming) mortally. The Monongahala had seven killed and twenty-two wounded. Among the latter was Captain McKinstry. One of his legs would have to be amputated. The Kinneo had her rudder post shot away and was obliged to fall back. The loss on her was not known. The Gennessee was damaged, but how much or with what loss was not reported. The Mississippi, as above stated was utterly destroyed. Her Acting Master, R. T. Kelly, was killed.

The account says that the movement by land upon Port Hudson was not intended for the reduction or occupation of the place, but as a "diversion" (in military term) to enable Admiral Farragut's fleet to pass the batteries on the river.

The movement from Baton Rouge commenced by the advance of General Grover's division at 3 P. M. on Saturday. General Emory's division followed at 7 P. M; and General Augur's division left Baton Rouge at 4 o'clock in the morning. The cavalry force were thrown out in advance. General Banks was in command of the army.

He advanced on the road without molestation to Springfield road crossing, where General Banks made his headquarters. The cavalry were sent around the country reconnoitering. Soon after the arrival of the divisions at this point they met in the woods a force of about five hundred Confederate cavalry, who retired without a skirmish.

In course of Saturday afternoon, however, there were two sharp skirmishes between portions of the Federal divisions and Confederate cavalry and infantry scattered about in the woods. There are no means of estimating their numbers. Singularly enough, so far as we can learn none of the Federal soldiers were killed or wounded. There was nothing like a general engagement, and no fighting on the land after Saturday afternoon. The Confederate force, towards evening, retired to Port Hudson.

This is the enemy's own version of the affair, published in his own papers, and is in striking contrast with the extravagant stories that come to us from the North. Probably by this time the Yankees are not so happy over the news.

THANKSGIVING IN THE ARMY.—The order of General Lee, suspending all duties in the Army of Northern Virginia, save those of necessity, on the day appointed by the President for thanksgiving and prayer, is as follows:

In obedience to the proclamation of the President of the Confederate States, setting apart Friday the 27th of March, as a day of fasting and prayer for the nation, all duties will be suspended on that day in the Army of Northern Virginia, except such as are necessary for its safety and subsistance. Religious service, appropriate to the occasion, will be performed by the Chaplains, in their respective regiments.

Soldiers! No portion of our people have greater cause to be thankful to Almighty God than yourselves. He has preserved your lives amidst countless dangers; He had been with you in all your trials; He has given you fortitude under hardships, and courage in the shocks of battle; He has cheered you by the example and by the deeds of your martyred comrades; He has enabled you to defend your country successfully against the assaults of a powerful oppressor. Devoutly thankful for signal mercies, let us bow before the Lord of Hosts, and join our hearts with millions in our land in prayer, "that he will continue his merciful protection over our cause; that he will scatter our enemies and set at naught their evil designs, and that he will graciously restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace and security.

R. E. LEE, General.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN RICHMOND.—Last Friday was appropriately observed in Richmond. The *Whig* says:

"Friday last was observed, in accordance with the recommendation of the President, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The weather, which previously had been wet, cold and disagreeable, was as pleasant and exhilirating as could have been desired. The sky was clear of clouds, and the sun shone brightly—auspicious omens, we trust, of a similar change in our political heavens. Large congregations assembled at the various places of public worship, in this city, and appropriate discourses were delivered. Some of these discourses were marked by lofty eloquence and fervor, and must have made a deep impression upon the minds of the hearers. They should be published for the edification of those who were unable to hear them, and if not published entire, the most striking and pertinent passages of each should be collected in one pamphlet—a task which could be appropriately performed under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. In the afternoon of Friday a union prayer-meeting was held at the First Baptist Church."

During the bombardment at Port Hudson, a woman and child who were seeking a place of safety from the enemy's shells, were drowned in attempting to cross a ravine.

The Harriet Lane is now commanded by Captain Barney, an old United States officer, of the Semmes and Maffit school.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Additional Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 31.—Gold in New York on the 27th closed at 141½, and Exchange 55. The *World* says the heavy fall in premium on gold causes general satisfaction, but the suddenness of the movement is naturally creating great uneasiness in commercial circles.

All the legitimate interests of the country demand a currency as near a specie basis as possible, but tremendous fluctuations of the past month are exceedingly injurious—disastrous indeed to regular commercial operations.

In an editorial on affairs in the Southwest, the *World* says darken counsel with words as we may the campaign on the Mississippi, is so far a failure. It expresses doubt as to the result of every one of the movements now under way.

The same paper says the invasion of Kentucky is assuming more formidable proportions daily. General Langiewitz has assumed dictatorship of Poland and issues a proclamation calling on all Polish subjects of Russia to rise for freedom and their fatherland.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 29.—All quiet and the weather dark and raining. Rumors of the enemy's approach prevail but nothing authentic. Also reported incoming steamer, *Ariel*, was captured last night by blockaders.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, March 29.—The French war steamer *Milan* will leave to-morrow carrying off the French Consul with his family and effects. Reason of this not known, but was caused by dispatches brought to the Bar on Sunday by another French steamer. The military authorities fully expect the enemy's plan to be developed by the end of this week. All quiet. Weather very rough.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, March 31.—The Senate to day passed the Senate bills increasing the pay of Chaplains in the army increasing the compensation of Route Agents and special Agents of the Post Office department; to form and organize a general staff for armies in the field to prevent absence of officers and soldiers without leave, and authorizing newspapers to be mailed to soldiers free of postage. House agreed to substitute its own exemption bill for that of the Senate, but adjourned without coming to a vote on its passage.

EXTORTION IN MOBILE.—A writer in the Mobile *Register* intimates that "midnight assemblages" are held in that city, at which "execrations and threats loud, deep, and apparently determined," are utterel which, if put into practice, will create a general run among speculators and hoarders of provisions. The writer says:

Some short time since rice was selling at about fourteen cents per pound; a large quantity arrived and was stored; and in fifteen days after it went up to fabulous prices. A professor of Christianity received a large lot of flour; it was stored, and rumor says it will be held until it brings $100 per barrel. Canfield peas, a few weeks since, sold for $2 75 per bushel; the poor, unable to purchase flour, made a rush for peas; so soon as a demand was apparent they were up to $4. White beans, under the same circumstances and at the same time, from $3 went up to $10 per bushel.

When a gentle peace returns, and our armies are disbanded, let all such pseudo patriots *quake; for a reckoning must come.* I blush for human nature to name it, "Safety Committeemen," too, (Heaven save the mark!) are among the most reckless speculators of the times. Some preachers of the Gospel are not engaged alone in "laying up their treasures in Heaven," but in ai ling the wholesale, damnable mania of speculation, by which the wives and children of our gallant soldiery are almost reduced to starvation. Will a just God tolerate such a generation of vipers?

THE MODERN PHARISEES.—The Richmond *Christian Advocate* clips the following paragraph from an exchange:

"The American Bible Society has recently made a grant of 7,000 Bibles and Testaments for circulation in the Rebel States, and these are now on their way to Richmond, our Government having permitted them to be forwarded."

The *Advocate* exposes the fraud in this sanctimonious affair by the following statement:

"A more unblushing piece of Yankee impudence is hard to find than this boast of a 'grant of 7,000 Bibles and Testaments.' The American Bible Society *owes* Virginia the Bibles. The money of the South paid for their publication long ago. But when the Virginia Bible Society, finding that the Yankees would not let us have our own, sent Dr. Hoge to England for Bibles, and when the ladies of Nassau sent us a present of Bibles, and when the British Foreign Bible Society had resolved to supply us with Bibles, then the Yankees, fearing lest they might forever cease to be our publishers, forsooth made a 'grant' (!) of Bibles and Testaments. If a man steals your watch, and then returns it in order to get a large reward, he, according to Yankee notions, makes you a 'grant!' If the books ever come to hand, we shall receive them for their value, because they belong to us of right, and be under no obligations to the gracious American Bible Society.

Very well said, Mr. *Advocate!* If anything were needed to corroborate what you say, it would only be necessary to mention the fact, that when Rev. Mr. Wilmer attempted to pass through the North, two or three months ago, on his way to Europe, for the purpose of obtaining Bibles, he was arrested and thrown into prison, where, for all we know, he still lies; and when Rev. Mr. Cameron attempted to bring Bibles from Maryland into Virginia, he, too, was seized and cast into one of Lincoln's dungeons. The Yankee chivalry that makes war on women and children harmonizes very fitly with the Christianity that makes the Bible contraband!—*Richmond Whig.*

EXTORTIONERS IN THE COUNTRY.—This sin of extortion is by no means confined to cities. A lady in an interior town, writing to her husband in Mobile says:

"I am getting to be afraid the mean, soulless extortioners left at home will whip us yet. The last time I got a bushel of meal I paid $1 50 for it; but when the water was so high that the steam mill would not run, —— made the people pay $3 for meal, and would not grind their corn. He runs his gin, and I suppose his mill, by steam. *Person* ——, I am told, sells bacon for $1 25 a pound. I saw them going to Church on Sunday, and wondered if the devil had deluded them into the belief that they were Christians. The steam mill is now grinding and selling meal for $1 75."

A BATTLE INCIDENT.—A friend writing from the army, says: When Stanford's battery, on one occasion at Murfreesboro', was preparing to open fire on the enemy, we saw just in front of our pieces, some thirty yards distant, a Confederate soldier who seemed to be busy picking up some guns. We hallowed and stormed at him to get out of the way, but he paid no attention to us, and continued to pick up guns, until he had some six or eight in his arms. One of our men now went up to him to lead him away, when it was discovered that the poor fellow had been struck on the head with a bullet, which had partially deranged him. As he was led behind our pieces, still carrying his guns, he said with a sort of quizical wink, "You dont take me for a Yankee prisoner, do you?"